

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....AUGUST 1 1880.

THE FATHERS.

The policy sketched out for the future progress of this State by the men of 1776 is especially worthy our admiration. The scheme of education marked out in our Constitution was more comprehensive than that contained in the Constitution of any of the then States. Few of these Constitutions contained any provision for education. Those of Georgia and Vermont simply directed the establishment of "schools for the instruction of youth." Those of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire directed the encouragement of "arts and sciences in seminaries of learning." That of Massachusetts directed the establishment of schools, confirmed the rights and privileges of "Harvard College," and enjoined the duty of giving encouragement to that institution. In the Constitution of North Carolina is to be found this provision: "All useful learning shall be encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." This is the first time that the word "University" occurs in the text of those constitutions; it is mentioned in the Constitution of Massachusetts, but only in a caption. Mark the terms of this clause. It enjoins the establishment of one University, and more, if necessary to carry out the object proposed; it contemplates not the encouragement only, but the promotion of learning; it directs these institutions to be dedicated not to learning only, nor yet only to useful learning, but to all useful learning. In grandeur of view and purpose it is thus seen that the statesmen of North Carolina in 1776 went far beyond those of any other State in the Union. In obedience to this injunction the University was founded. It never attained the proportions which were hoped and anticipated; but for long, the most important branches of learning were thoroughly taught there. For a time it suffered a most disastrous eclipse; and, apart from any other consequence, the suspension of culture and science during those gloomy years must be seen in the lower standard of attainment in our public men, when the youth of that day came to fill the halls of legislation and occupy judicial and other high stations here. By the exertions of its devoted sons it was launched anew with a corps of professors and a plan of study which inspire the hope that it will at no distant day fulfil the lofty ideal of its founders.

But the framers of our Constitution knew that a Commonwealth depends not alone or even mainly upon the manner in which the duties of its higher offices are discharged, but equally upon the manner in which those offices are filled to which any citizen may at any moment be called—as Magistrates, Sheriffs, etc.—and those which are devolved upon every citizen by the mere fact of citizenship—as juries, etc. The educational interest of all was to be provided for. It was therefore ordained as part of the fundamental law that "schools shall be established for the convenient instruction of youth with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices." The plan was a wise one. It was adapted to secure a great public good by combining public aid with local resources, and stimulating private zeal and exertion in the community to be benefited. A similar plan was urged upon the British Parliament by Lord Brougham and his co-laborers in the work of popular education in 1833 and 1837. The plan steered clear of the difficulties inherent in that adopted by the State of Connecticut. There the education of the people has been exclusively the work of the State. This method has been condemned by experience; it does too much. "It damps," says Chancellor Kent, "individual effort for the common school, and the establishment cannot do without individual effort." "Undoubtedly," he goes on to say, "every provision of the kind must undoubtedly be pernicious, if it extinguishes stimulus, and leaves the inhabitants contented with the provision, and careless and indifferent to all other exertion."

By what manner of men was this plan of educational progress devised? Tried by the work they performed, or the views they cherished of the future of our Commonwealth, there were none in the Union who deserved to stand higher than the men who made our Constitution of 1776. None evinced a more profound apprehension, or a stronger grasp, or a more lucid power of exposition of the principles of free Government. The Constitution framed by them was a monument of statesmanship. So wise was it in its general scope, so admirably compacted in all its parts, that it existed unchanged down to 1835—more than half a century. Then and in 1854, it underwent some modification in a few particulars and remained until 1868, when it was superseded by military authority. This, too, during a time when other States were constantly agitated by schemes of revision, and the Constitutions of some of them were recast again and again. The fathers understood their business. Is it not time that we understand ours?

THE "MAIN CHANCE" needs looking after. The Tribune is waging vigorous war against the notion that the "solid South"

can be broken up in any way whatever. It is reliably informed by prominent Republicans from the South that the Democrats have given up killing negroes, having found that "killing does not pay." "The reign of violence, it says, has given place to a reign of fraud. The negroes are not likely to be hunted and whipped and shot for being Republicans. But there is no more chance for Republicanism in the old slave States than before. The South is more solid than ever. Even Mississippi, with her 25,000 honest Republican majority, will be counted for HANCOCK."

The Signal of this city has passed under the control and supervision of the Republican State Committee. Variety is the spice of life and the life of a newspaper; but while a dozen editors may be made useful in securing variety of style and matter, there should always be one editor in charge with capacity to ensure uniformity in the editorial statements of matters of fact. The Signal would seem to be without this necessary newspaper adjunct. If The Signal were supplied with it, either the leading editorial—Judge Braxton's Obituary—or the comments upon an article in THE NEWS would have been omitted. Each flatly contradicts the other.

HANCOCK's battle-cries: "A full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count." "Let us cultivate friendship, not animosity." "It is my duty to take care that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike." The first, says the Richmond Dispatch, reproves the unfair count of 1876. The second rebukes the leaders of the Republican party, who cultivate animosity, not friendship. The third promises that the South shall not be an Ireland under General HANCOCK's rule, but that North and South shall alike feel the beneficence of his administration.

THE Northern mail went astray last night.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
NEW YORK, July 29, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—Capt. W. T. R. Bell and wife & B. R. Williford of King's Mountain are in the city for a few days.

I am indebted to the Principal of the King's Mountain High School, Professor W. T. R. Bell, for its annual catalogue, showing the very large number of 149 students, 37 females and 112 males; taught by a corps of six Instructors. The school is on the Charlotte & Atlanta Railroad, within two miles of the Revolutionary battle field, on the southern border of North Carolina and within full view of the Blue Ridge. No better evidence could be given of the recuperation of the South than the increase of students at the schools. The time has been of late when parents could not afford to educate their children, however desirous to do so, and happily for parents and children and the country that time is passing away.

Last evening I went early, as I supposed, to the great ratification meeting, expecting to get into the Academy of Music without difficulty, but not only was that immense building full, but the streets in front of it were packed so that it was not easy to pass through them. Seeing no chance there, I went across the street to Irving Hall and got in there, though that also was pretty full. Later, I gradually worked my way into the Academy, just as Mr. Speaker Randall was reading his speech. After he got through, Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, spoke. As I could not hear, and the place was insufferably hot, I went home at 10 o'clock. I had an imperfect view of Mr. Tilden, who presided, and whose brief speech, as printed to-day, is very fine. He is described as being very feeble. The speeches, as reported, are fair, but did not strike me as strong rallying efforts, such as I was accustomed to hear in the days of Badger, Morehead, Graham, Miller, McRae, Vance, and other great men at home; they were more like essays. People here don't understand stump speaking. The crowd was estimated at from fifteen to thirty thousand. It was certainly an enormous gathering, with few women or boys.

Isn't it sad to know that a candidate for the Presidency, who afterwards reached that exalted station, (though by fraud,) was a beggar for the money to pay his election expenses? Simon Cameron, late Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, declares that his son Don, now U. S. Senator, gave Hayes five thousand dollars on his application thereto, saying that he was out of pocket money. And the New York Star says that E. W. Stoughton, of this city, gave him a like sum of five thousand dollars. How many others, who can tell? It is to be hoped that he has returned the money out of his salary of two hundred thousand dollars as President. Has he? Who would be a candidate for office when it involves such humiliating exposures? But perhaps Hayes thinks the money quite an equivalent for his services.

Mr. Hughes, in his "Manliness of Christ," of which I have heretofore spoken, addressing the "Lays" (as he calls them)—we would say "young gentlemen" here of an English school, speaks to them of a national weakness on both sides of the Atlantic, which is alarming all thoughtful Englishmen, viz: the increase of spendthrift habits, which "have been increasing by leaps and bounds, and demoralizing trade, society, every industry and every profession; and a false idea has established itself, and the aim of life is too commonly to get, not to be, while men are valued more and more for what they have, not for what they are." Men of observation, old men, will affirm the truth of this. They have marked what giant strides have been taken in this regard within the last quarter of a century. But Mr. Hughes adds, "The reaction has, I trust, set in; a period of depression, such as has not been known for half a century, has come, happily in time to show us how unreal and transitory is all such material prosperity. But the reign of Mammon will be hard to put down." He considers the schools at the

potent influence towards a return to the old paths, and boys must be content to wear their old clothes, and practice other economies. One short generation of brave boys in a school, four or five years, can effect this great reform, for there can go forth from them at this critical time, a steady stream of young men, flowing into all professions and all industries, who have learned resolutely to say those hard words, "I can't afford," who have been trained to have few wants and to serve these themselves. And if they will do this, we will not only serve their country and their kind, but will be taking the earnest road to all such success as becomes honest men to achieve.

A widow lady of Milwaukee, Mrs. Martin, aged 68, is to marry Mr. Tibbets, a leading banker of Philadelphia, aged 70 and a bachelor, by request of the lady's husband on his death bed. Mr. Tibbets was her lover when they were too poor to marry.

I see in the papers to-day the arrival of A. W. Touzée, of North Carolina. This means, doubtless, that he is going to North Carolina to speak during the campaign, claiming to be "of North Carolina." I have not heard how much he is to be paid.

Two weeks ago, the wife of Louis Laime, a merchant of Stapleton, Staten Island, died suddenly. On Tuesday last Mr. Laime himself died suddenly. Just after the funeral procession started, his house was struck by lightning. What a succession ofills!

Let us Hold Our Heads Up.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
CHAPEL HILL, July 27.

MR. EDITOR:—This season has certainly been a fine one. Plenty of rain and plenty of hot sunshine. Corn and cotton are doing splendidly hereabouts and grass is following after. Fruit is abundant and the peaches are of special fine quality.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL is near its close and is spinning along its grooves with increased velocity. I hear from all sides that the session has equalled any of its predecessors in the quality of the work done, and in the zeal and industry of both pupils and instructors. The students in particular continue to distinguish themselves by their diligence. I always did believe in North Carolina women.

We have had some very fine lectures since my last report. Dr. Rondhaler, of Salem, gave one on German schools and methods of education, which ought to be published for the benefit of those of our people who are not sufficiently aware of how a great nation goes to work in earnest to improve.

Dr. Pritchard, Prof. Royall, Superintendent Scarborough and President Battle have all favored us; Dr. P. and Mr. S. on the state of the educational interests of North Carolina and Prof. Royall on the Happiness of the Teacher. This last lecture is spoken of in very high terms. It showed culture, scholarship and an elevated purpose. Unfortunately Prof. R.'s manner does not equal his matter. Many persons complained that they could not hear the speaker's voice. Dr. Pritchard gave us one of those disheartening

COMPILED OF STATISTICS which go to prove that we are a very poor set, and are so borne down by apathy and indolence and ignorance and general backwardness as to make it doubtful if we shall ever catch up with the age we live in. Mr. Scarborough followed suit. We hear a good many such addresses from time to time; they are mortifying, depressing, humiliating, but they do not appear to produce any other effect. Suppose some one should endeavor to find another side to the picture?

Our public school system is not what it should be, but it must surely be admitted that

OUR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

are in no respect behind those of other States. Is there anywhere a better boys' school than the Bingham? How many States in the Union have even its equal?

We can name a dozen within our borders who have been stimulated by its example and success and are following its methods, and doing a work for North Carolina that cannot be overestimated. And our girls' schools are not far behind in efficiency and success. Peace Institute, St. Mary's, the Charlotte Institute, the Murfreesboro, Greensboro and Statesville Colleges—they are all of them institutions to be proud of; and besides these, there are in every county smaller, less ambitious, less widely known, but equally useful seminaries, where hundreds of painstaking, patient, earnest teachers are doing first-rate work. I have a great respect for

THESE SMALL SCHOOLS, many of them numbering not twenty scholars. I honestly believe that our children have better opportunities among these, where each child is under the special personal superintendence of the teacher, than in the great graded schools, where it is impossible that education should be administered otherwise than by wholesale.

Henry Slocum has returned from college where he learned all the new steps and round figures, and now will ride ten miles to get to a dance. The deacon, his father, is dead against it, but little Mrs. Slocum with her head full of curls, is blithe of spirit yet, and can't see the harm. The deacon attempted a lecture on the subject, but Henry astonished them all with his book learning.

"Dancing, I regard, father, as peculiarly a passion possessed only by persons of lively and elastic natures."

"Humph," said the deacon, "what d'ye mean by elastic?"

"Why stretchy, dear, springy, bounce right along up," said Mrs. S., sutting the action to the word.

"You never heard of an ox dancing, father?"

"An ox! Bless my soul no, nor a mule either, as for that," said the deacon.

"Just so," said Henry. "But a fine blooded horse will prance after music, and so will the best blood in all animals and men."

"Law me! I could float right along to a good band of music!" said Mrs. Slocum, lifting both arms.

"Henry," said the deacon solemnly, "how can you dance as a professing Christian?"

"Nothing easier, sir. I just skinned right along with the ten commandments in my heart, and see no harm because I think none."

"That's a wild duck religion, and take care the devil don't pop you over from the bank," said the deacon.

Prof. Tomlinson has given me more than usual satisfaction this season. His course you hadn't seen me in 30 years, and you met her at a dance, she was young and pretty as she used to be, and the music struck up, and she held out her arms for a skip—wouldn't you skip and slide with her?"

"Well—I reckon—in my soul—I should; but it's wrong—ring the bell for prayers, Sarah."

"I just know you would!" said Mrs. Slocum.

North Carolina by these sessions of her best teachers, can hardly be set down in words. Statistics cannot comprehend their value.

Closing Exercises of the Normal.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
CHAPEL HILL, July 29.

EDITOR NEWS: This week closes the work of the Normal School. It has been a very interesting one.

On Tuesday, Miss Long, who has been for some time connected with the public schools of New York city, and who is a North Carolina lady, a native of Randolph county, and a daughter of that able lawyer who is widely known in North Carolina, Mr. William Long, brought her class of children into the chapel for the last time for an exercise in public. The audience was much pleased, as indeed they have been with all the conduct of Miss Long's school. She has earned and gained a high reputation as a teacher here. I think I may safely say that no feature of the Normal School has attracted so much attention, or of so direct advantage to the teachers here assembled. These school children were not considered as any part of the Normal School, but they were similarly used to exemplify the good work done by Miss Long.

I see in the papers to-day the arrival of A. W. Touzée, of North Carolina. This means, doubtless, that he is going to North Carolina to speak during the campaign, claiming to be "of North Carolina." I have not heard how much he is to be paid.

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ENVION.

A Negro Character-sketch.

"Did you ring, sah?"

"Yes, bring me some hot water for a shave, Envion."

"Yes, sah."

I sit in my shirt sleeves by the crackling wood fire, and strap the razor which I have taken from my travelling portmanteau, while I await Envion's return with the hot water. I am one of those civilized Nomads of the nineteenth century known in their own phraseology as commercial tourists—in the language of the rabble as "drummers." Envion is a servant in this little house, where yea has ter cut yer hair in the winter time, none o' yer hair fire-places, where yea has ter cut yer wood half a yard long ter get it in; but great big holes in de chimney what a man could stand straight up in, an' yer can put a cord o' hick'ry wood on de fire at onst. Den was roarin' fires dat Christ'mus; an' de fines company you ever seen dissembled together. All de neighbors was dar f'm miles aroun'; none o' yer wood half a yard long ter get it in; but great big holes in de chimney what a man could stand straight up in, an' yer can put a cord o' hick'ry wood on de fire at onst. 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